

economy: working, producing, and paying taxes to the Federal Government. A law which discourages this is not just bad law, it is wrong—and it hurts not only seniors but all Americans.

• Mr. HATFIELD. Madam President, this legislation would provide the flexibility and opportunity for older Americans to remain productive citizens of this Nation. I do not believe that older Americans should be penalized for their ability and willingness to remain active and productive members of society. The current earnings test arbitrarily mandates that a person retire at the age of 65 or face losing benefits. I do not believe that any person who desires to work should be dissuaded from pursuing the goal of employment due to the Tax Code. Finally, let us not forget the hazards our low income senior citizens face who do not possess a pension fund or retirement plan. Low-income seniors who are working out of necessity and face a severe tax penalty should not be penalized for no other reason than their age. For these reasons I support S. 1372 which would increase the earnings limit for seniors.

Unfortunately this legislation to correct that inequity was paid for by using discretionary Federal dollars. In the last 30 years we have seen discretionary Federal outlays, as a percentage of this country's gross national product, plummet from over 14 to 8 percent in 1994. Moving money from discretionary accounts to mandatory accounts is moving us in the wrong direction. I look forward to voting to correct this inequity in the Tax Code at a latter date when discretionary spending accounts are not used to offset the cost. •

Mr. GRAMS. Madam President, I want to commend the Senator from Arizona, Senator MCCAIN, for his leadership on this issue and ask unanimous consent to have my name added as a cosponsor to the Senior Citizens' Freedom to Work Act.

As a longtime proponent of an all-out repeal of the earnings limit, I am pleased the Senate is taking action on eliminating the additional burden President Clinton placed upon our seniors in his 1993 tax bill.

The current Social Security earnings test penalizes senior citizens by reducing their benefits if they continue working beyond retirement age and earn over \$11,160 per year. For every \$3 earned above that, they are forced to send \$1 back to the Federal Government. That is unfair.

While repeated attempts have been made to repeal this seniors' penalty, or to at least substantially raise the earnings limit so that senior citizens can continue to contribute to society, the Clinton administration and the leaders of the previous Congress prevented any measures from passing. Today, we have an opportunity to prove that things have changed, and the Senate can do that by passing S. 1372 and providing some overdue tax relief to our seniors.

I wanted to share with my colleagues some of the letters I have received from Minnesota seniors on this issue.

One constituent of Pierz, MN, writes:

I cannot afford to start drawing my Social Security because of the earnings limit penalty. . . . If allowable earnings were increased to \$30,000 as the Republican plan proposes, consider all the additional Social Security taxes that would be collected. Also consider all the additional income taxes that would be collected by the federal and state governments. We, as Seniors on this issue, need YOUR HELP.

A senior citizen from Eden Prairie shared a copy of a letter he sent to one of my colleagues. "I wrote in 1993 regarding my concern over Social Security income being taxed," said the original letter. "Not only was 50 percent of it then being taxed . . . but the Clinton budget plan increased the amount subjected to tax to 85%." The response this Senator received from my colleague was that he supported President Clinton's 1993 tax plan because it was "fair."

Madam President, I stand before you today because Clinton's assault on this Nation's senior citizens in 1993 was not fair. It is blatant discrimination against 700,000 older Americans. Furthermore, it discourages seniors from working, robbing businesses of skilled and experienced workers.

Today, we have an opportunity to restore fairness, and to deliver on the promise we made to seniors. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support the Senior Citizens' Freedom to Work Act.

#### MIDDLE EAST PEACE EXTENSION

Mr. DOLE. Madam President, I have had a discussion with Senator DASCHLE regarding this.

I send an original bill to the desk on behalf of myself and the Senator from South Dakota, Senator DASCHLE, regarding the Middle East peace extension, and I ask unanimous consent that it be immediately considered, that the bill be considered read the third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 1382) was passed, as follows:

#### S. 1382

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—*

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 583(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236), as amended, is amended by striking "November 1, 1995" and inserting "December 1, 1995".

(b) CONSULTATION.—For purposes of any exercise of the authority provided in section 583(a) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) prior to November 15, 1995, the written policy justification dated June 1, 1995, and submitted to the Congress in accordance with section 583(b)(1) of such Act, and the consultations associated with such policy justification, shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of section 583(b)(1) of such Act.

Mr. DASCHLE. Madam President, I know we are in the middle of a debate.

I will not take long. I commend the majority leader for his work and the leadership he has shown to bring us to this point. This legislation is critical and overdue, and we needed to pass it. I think it enjoys broad bipartisan support, and separating it from other issues relating to our agenda, I think, is important. In this case, we were able to accommodate all Senators. I appreciate the work done by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts in accommodating these needs. Again, I appreciate the effort of the majority leader.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I, in turn, would like to thank Senator HELMS for his cooperation. I know he has been trying and trying to get the State Department bill passed. He is working in good faith. We expect that a managers' amendment will be agreed on shortly and that the Senate will pass a modified version of his legislation. I am pleased that the chairman has lifted his objection, and that we can pass a clean MEPFA, Middle East peace facilitation extension—at least in the Senate. I hope it can be taken up in the House.

#### FIRST SESSION OF THE 104TH CONGRESS—STATISTICS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, this may be of interest to all my colleagues. We thought they might be interested in a statistical comparison from January through October 31 of the first session of the previous four Congresses to this current first session of the 104th Congress. The comparison contains the number of session hours, rollcall votes conducted, and measures passed in the Senate.

In the first session of the 104th Congress, the Senate has already conducted 558 rollcall votes, as compared to the first session of the last four Congresses, as follows: 100th Congress, 362 rollcall votes; 101st Congress, 279 rollcall votes; 102d Congress, 241 rollcall votes; 103d Congress, 342 votes.

In this first session alone, the Senate conducted 119 rollcall votes just on the budget resolution and reconciliation bill, and we are not finished yet.

Actual session hours for the first session are 2 minutes' shy of 1,548 hours, as compared to the 100th Congress, 1,026 hours; 101st Congress, 861 hours; 102d Congress, 1,014 hours; 103d Congress, 1,091 hours.

The final statistic I will share with my colleagues is the number of measures passed in the Senate in the first session of the various Congresses. In this first session, the Senate passed 259 legislative measures, as compared to 477 in the 100th Congress; 452 in the 101st Congress; 476 in the 102d Congress; 356 in the 103d Congress.

Needless to say, this session has been historical in many ways, including the number of rollcall votes conducted in one day.

The good news is that we have not passed as many legislative measures as